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Great Discovery Opens a New Stage in Development of Modern Biology and Medicine

—Dr. Kim Bong Han's Thesis "On Real Being of Kyungrak"—A 3rd Regulator System in Animal Body—

The State Professorship and Degree Conferment Committee at a meeting held in Pyongyang on Jan. 29 examined Professor Kim Bong Han's thesis "Study on the Real Being of Kyungrak" and decided to award him doctor's degree and professorship in recognition of his outstanding scientific exploits.

This thesis was made public already on August 18 last year at a scientific meeting of the Pyongyang Medical College and its scientific validity won wide recognition.

Professor Kim Bong Han, through his outstanding scientific research, discovered the substance of "Kyungrak" in the living body and clarified it scientifically. This is a great discovery which has opened a new stage in the development of modern biology and medical science.

As is known, with regard to the theoretical system, the basic theory of modern western medicine has been unable to solve many questions arising in the course of prophylactics, questions requiring elucidation, and it is inadequately playing the leading role in clinical practice, such drawbacks can be made up for only through the exploration of a new sphere.

Wholeheartedly upholding the decision of the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party on establishing subjectivehood in scientific research, Professor Kim Bong Han considered that the modern scientific elucidation of the theory of "dongeuihak (Korean traditional medicine), which was created by our ancestors and which was an accumulation of brilliant therapeutic and prophylactic experiences, was a way of bringing a radical development in the medical theory and, at the same time, of inheriting and developing "dongeuihak."

In his research into "dongeuihak" Dr. Kim Bong Han opposed the tendency among certain scholars of regarding it as a simple experience in treatment or of dissolving it in the theoretical system of western medicine and set it as the first and foremost task in his research work to clarify the material foundation of "dongeuihak" by a number of modern scientific methods.

He, to begin with, pushed ahead with the research work of establishing the bio-electrical characteristics of "kyungrak" and, on this basis, discovering the substance of "kyungrak."

The situation in which the objects of research were very complicated by nature and in which, particularly, the basic concepts of the theory of "dongeuihak" could scarcely be grasped by the method of modern natural science, confronted his research work with immeasurable difficulties.

But, Dr. Kim Bong Han, a possessor of the lofty virtues of scientist of the Party and who is armed with the Party policy and the revolutionary ideas of the anti-Japanese partisans, tirelessly carried on his research, courageously overcoming these difficulties.

And he could further develop his research work by basing it firmly on the principles of dialectic method, the only correct method in scientific research.

After many years of untiring scientific research he at last discovered a new tubular system existing independent of the nervous system and the blood and lymphatic vessels in the living body and succeeded in establishing scientifically that this new system is the very substance of "kyungrak."

Dr. Kim Bong Han

The results of Dr. Kim Bong Han's research into the real being of "kyungrak" are, indeed, of great scientific significance.

The success of his research threw new light on the questions of principle of the modern biological theory, made it possible successfully to unravel questions that remain unsolved in medical science and placed the theory of "dongeuihak" on a solid material basis.

This is one more clear proof of the correctness of the scientific policy of the Korean Workers' Party for establishing subjectivehood in the scientific work and developing modern science in parallel with the lofty scientific legacy handed down by our ancestors and is a demonstration of the inexhaustible creative power of the red scientists of the flying-horse age brought up by the Party.

The results of research into the real being of "kyungrak" conducted by Professor Kim Bong Han, M.D., are described in detail in his thesis "Study on the Real Being of Kyungrak" published in the first issue, 1962, of the journal "Chosun Euihak" (Korean Medicine).

It was generally established in documents at home and abroad that the electric resistance of skin at "kyunghyul" (puncture) indicated by classics of "dongeuihak" is weaker than that at regions other than "kyunghyul," and, on this basis, "kyunghyul" detectors have been used in medical treatment.

It was also established that electric potential at "kyunghyul" is higher than that at regions other than "kyunghyul."

Professor Kim Bong Han examined such findings, formed a fresh view and began experiments, exploring a new field in this domain.

He used in his experiments mainly domestic rabbits and some times dogs, guinea pigs and frogs. He also made observations in human bodies.

He carried on the experiments, continuing the examination of the conditions of electric induction by attaching deplorized zinc-zinc sulfate electrode to the skin. In the case of unipolar induction, depolarized electrode was used as indifferent electrode.

The above thesis explains the direct current resistance at "kyunghyul" as electric characteristics of "kyunghyul" in the following words:

The direct current resistance of skin at "kyunghyul" is about 20-80,000 ohms and less than that around "kyunghyul." The number of ohms varies in accordance with the measuring voltage and individual conditions and it alters on a very wide range as time passes in continued measuring.

Consequently it is not infrequently observed that the electric resistance at "kyunghyul" grows greater than that at areas other than "kyunghyul."

However, it becomes clear that this is largely influenced by the way of measuring when the dynamics of electric resistance of skin are analysed systematically for a long period. What matters in this connection is mainly the time, interval and number of measurings.

In case of short measuring with sufficient interval, greater electric current flows steadily at "kyunghyul" than in other regions. These punctures with such electric characteristics are stationary and do not change. The distribution of those punctures coincides as a whole with the "kyunghyul" distribution outlined in "Dohgeui Bogam" (Handbook on Korean National Medicine) written in 1610 by Huh Joon, great medical scientist of our country, which is the consummation of the theories of his predecessors and the further development of their systems. But, some more punctures exist on "kyungmaik" apart from those "kyunghyul" indicated by classic documents. For instance, it has been established that there exists one additional puncture between "sangyang" and "igan" punctures on "sooyangmyung daijanggyang" (a "kyungmaik").

The thesis also points to the electric potential of "kyunghyul" as its electric characteristics.

The potential at "kyunghyul" is higher than that at its surroundings and fluctuates to some extent.

The fluctuation of potential appears as a wave group with a regular wave form. One cycle of wave is 3-6 seconds and its altitude is about 0.1 mV. Such wave repeats 5-7 times to form a group of waves and there are periods without the fluctuation of potential between wave groups. (See telephoto 1)

This period usually lasts 15 to 30 seconds, but there are cases in which it is missing and, conversely, there are cases in which the period is longer.

The bio-electric induction in other regions than "kyunghyul" presents no such characteristics and shows that the fluctuation of potential is feeble and irregular. (See telephoto 2)

Not typical and feeble as it is, the fluctuation of potential similar to that at "kyunghyul" is often observed near "kyunghyul."

The above-mentioned bio-electric characteristics are basically the same both in man and domestic rabbits as well as in 24 hour old baby rabbits.

The thesis further notes:

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Honors Prof. Kim Bong Han and Kyungrak Research Collective

Premier Kim Il Sung awarded a letter of commendation and gifts to Prof. Kim Bong Han and the "Kyungrak" research collective of the Pyongyang Medical College in recognition of their great scientific achievements, according to a KCNA report of Feb. 3.

They discovered the substance of "kyungrak" system in animal bodies, contributing greatly to the development of modern biology and science.

On Feb. 3, the letter of commendation and gifts were handed to the great discoverers by Higher Education Minister Kim Jong Hang at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Attending the conveying ceremony were professors, officials and students of the Pyongyang Medical College, scientific and educational workers in the city.

Dr. Kim Bong Han Gives Press Conference

PYONGYANG, Feb. 6(KCNA)—Professor Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology, gave a press conference today in connection with the discovery of the substance of "kyungrak."

The conference arranged by the Academy of Sciences was attended by some foreign journalists and cultural workers of embassies of different countries in Pyongyang.

Also present were Professor and Doctor Hong Han Keun, President of the Academy of Medical Science, Chun Doo Han, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and Kim Bai Joon, Rector of the Pyongyang Medical College.

Opening the conference, Chun Doo Whan pointed to the tremendous significance of the scientific achievement made by Professor Kim Bong Han and his "kyungrak" research collective.

The Korean scientists, he said, regard this attainment as a success of mankind and consider it their international duty to widely inform scientists in the brother countries and the rest of the world of this scientific exploit.

Following this, Kim Bong Han explained the results of his research.

He stressed that the "kyungrak" theory is one of the basic theories of the Korean traditional medicine established by ancestors and a theoretical expression of the summation of enormous therapeutic experiences in acupunctural treatment in the main. However, he pointed out, the substance of "kyungrak" had not been discovered until recently.

Explaining in detail the structure and distribution of the "kyungmaik" system, he said that he succeeded in establishing that this very structure is a new one from the anatomical point of view and this is the substance of "kyungrak." Thus, he said, we have confirmed that a third regulator system, that is, the substance of the "kyungrak" system exists apart from the nervous system and blood and lymphatic systems.

(Continued From Page 1)

That the potential at "kyunghyul" reflects various processes of functions of a living body was reported by Hsu Feng-yen in 1959, Li Ping-hsiang in 1959, V.G. Bogralik in 1959 and A.K. Podshibakin in 1956.

Through experiments we not only confirmed that there is the fluctuation of potential at "kyunghyul" but also that the process of fluctuation is one of movements which have definite relations with the functions of the living body. The bio-electricity of "kyungrak" varies in a diversified form in the normal physiological process and these changes are related with the process of various functions of the living body–movement, eating, etc.

Hereupon, it is necessary to systematically uncover the physiological meaning of the bio-electric characteristics of "kyunghyul."

In the classical theory of "dongeuihak" many important physiological functions are attached to "kyungrak." Considering, among other things, that "kyungrak" interconnected all organs and tissues and ensured the unity of organism, it gave an explanation to the mechanism of acupuncture through such interconnections.

The classic theory of "dongeuihak" considered that a stimulus given by a needle to "kyunghyul" had certain influence on internal organs via "kyungmaik" and the functions of internal organs, in turn, were reflected in all "kyunghyul" through "kyungmaik."

In order to confirm such view through experiments the author undertook to find out, first of all, whether or not the functions of internal organs reflect themselves in the electro-biological nature of "kyunghyul" through the analysis of relations between the intestinal movement and the bio-electricity induced from "joksamri" (one of the "kyunghyul" below knee)–the "kyunghyul" of jokyangmyung wikyung" (a "kyungmaik").

A.K. Podshibakin and Shih Chin-Hua who also dealt with this question admitted that the activities of digestive organ are reflected in the bio-electric change of "kyunghyul." But they observed only the increase and decrease of the potential at "kyunghyul."

Professor Kim Bong Han confirmed not only the increase and decrease of the potential but also the fact that intestinal activities find keen reflection in the dynamics of the potential.

For instance, in rabbits the wave motion of bio-electricity of "kyungrak" grows apace several seconds after the start of the rise of the movement of the large intestine. (See telephoto 3)

The functions of movement of the stomach are also reflected in "joksamri hyul."

When a stimulus is given to "joksamri hyul" by a needle, a change is observed in the bio-electricity of "kyungrak" induced from this "hyul" and, after 50-70 seconds a rise is noticed in the movement of the large intestine.

The activity and general state of intestines (for example, eating and movement) are reflected not only in the change of electrical potential at "kyunghyul" but also in the change of its electrical resistance.

The electrical change at "kyunghyul" shows the active reaction of "kyunghyul" and this reaction changes in law-governed interrelation in accordance with a certain change of function of the internal organs and it also changes in accordance with the stimulus inside and outside of the living body given directly to "kyunghyul," for instance, the stimulus by needle or temperature. The intestinal activity and the reaction of "kyunghyul" influence each other.

Although it was clear that there was a material foundation exerting such mutual influence, the question as to whether this connection, as was indicated by the theory of "dongeuihak," is really "kyungmaik" or not, that is, whether "kyungrak" has the function of conductive relation, needed experimental substantiation.

Professor Kim Bong Han clarified this question through experiments.

His thesis points out on the conduction of "kyungmaik" as follows:

It has been established through the experiments on animals that the punctures with above-mentioned electric characteristics are fixed on the "kyungmaik" as "kyunghyul" are distributed on the human body and are located in the form of a line.

When weak electric current is applied to a reactive point on the line the electric activity of the adjoining reactive points on the line rises.

The nearer the reactive points to the stimulation point, the faster and stronger the changes, and the farther the reactive points from the stimulation point, the slower and weaker the changes.

This proves that a definite influence is continuously transmitted along this line. This influence not only raises the electric activity at the reactive points but also checks it.

In human body, the influence of the stimulus caused by needle or temperature on a "kyunghyul" on the same "kyungmaik" and causes a change in electric potential. For example, when a stimulus is given to "haryum hyul," a change occurs on the "kyungrak" electrogram induced at the "soosamri hyul." (See telephoto 4)

As is clear from the results of above experiments, the bio-electrical characteristics of "kyunghyul" differ from those of the nervous system, the transmission speed of "kyungmaik" is far slower than that of the nervous system, the order of transmission is the same as the order of "kyungmaik" indicated by our "dongeuihak" and the course of its transmission differs from the distribution of the nerves and blood vessels.

The links between "kyunghyuls" or between internal organs and "kyunghyul" are established through the transmission course along the "kyungmaik," and the material substance of "kyungmaik" performing such transmission is a connection system independent of the nervous and blood systems.

The question of activities of all living bodies should be observed in the unity of functions and forms.

Here, the task of actively exploring the real being of "kyungrak" necessarily arises.

The thesis notes on the real being of "kyungrak" as follows:

As for the real being of "kyungrak," many scholars deny its objective existence and regard all phenomena, which have been explained in the classics of "dongeuihak" as "kyungrak," as a simple process taking place through the neuro-reflective or neuro-humoral connection, passing off the theory of "kyungrak" as a fantastic one.

They try to explain the mechanism of acupuncture from such view and regard "kyunghyul" as a mere puncture where the distribution of nerves and blood vessels is a little different from other parts.

When one observes "kyungrak" only in the framework of the accepted concepts of modern physiology, he is destined to reach such wrong conclusion.

As mentioned above, the results of experiments do not accord with the views denying the objective existence of "kyungrak" but on the contrary affirm the objective existence of the structures of the real being of "kyungrak."

Dr. Kim Bong Han succeeded in correctly discovering "kyunghyul" by the method he himself initiated and found out that its distribution tallies in the main with the distribution of "kyunghyul" indicated in the classics and more of them are located in hitherto unknown regions.

The morphological nature of "kyunghyul," as he found it, is as follows:

"Kyunghyul" is located under the skin. It is a small, oval structure tender and clearly distinguished from the adjacent tissues. (See telephoto 5)

This structure is surrounded by many blood capillaries. Its size and form are different according to each "kyunghyul." For instance, a number of structures are gathered in "joksamri" and "hapkok" "hyul."

The form of "kyungmaik" is as follows:

The new structure discovered at "kyungmaik" linking "kyunghyul" and "kyunghyul" has the following morphological characteristics:

"Kyungmaik" consists of bundles of thin tubular structures. (See telephoto 6, 7, 8)

The cross-section of the tubular structure is round or oval. The diametre of the tubular structure of "kyungmaik" ranges between 20 and 50 microns. Its wall is made up of a very thin membrane and its content is colourless and transparent and it does not contain blood-cell or other concrete elements. Each tubular structure of "kyungmaik" is wrapped by connective issues and "kyungmaik" itself is also wrapped by connective tissues. The tubular structure of "kyungmaik" branches off from "kyungmaik" and reaches "kyunghyul." The thickness of tubular structure of "kyungmaik" is almost the same along its entire length.

"Kyungmaik" is soft and substantial.

"Kyungmaik" is accompanied by blood-vessels, and blood capillaries are more densely distributed there than in other tissues.

No schwann's cell is found in the tubular structures and their diametre is, in general, larger than the axon cylinder and their other morphological nature is also different from that of the nerve.

This tubular structure also differs from the lymphatic vessels in the state of distribution and histological nature and does not enter the regional lymph node and no lymphocyte is to be seen within the tubular structures either in the proximal or distal parts from the regional lymph node.

It has been confirmed through our histological and experimental-physiological study that "kyungmaik" clearly differs from the nerves, blood-vessels and lymphatic vessels in its structure, distribution and other natures.

Then the thesis refers to the functions of "kyunghyul" and "kyungmaik."

The bio-electrical character of "kyunghyul" is the same as the above-mentioned electrogram of "kyunghyul" induced on the surface of the skin.

The activity of internal organs is reflected in the bio-electrical change of "kyung hyul" and the stimulation of a given "kyunghyul" leads to a change in the electrical activity of "kyunghyul" and is reflected in the function of internal organs.

At the same time the stimulation of one "kyunghyul" on "kyungmaik" changes the electrical activity of other "kyunghyul" on the same "kyungmaik." (See telephoto 9)

The change of the electric potential induced at the "kyunghyul" is larger than that induced from the skin surface above the "kyunghyul." This is understood to mean that the change of the voltage at "kyunghyul" occurs faintly on the surface of the skin, being shunted by the surrounding tissues.

The bio-electrical and functional features as in "kyunghyul" are not noted in the tissues around "kyunghyul." For instance, if the "joksamri hyul" is stimulated the movement of large intestines is strengthened markedly but when the surrounding tissues are stimulated such phenomenon does not occur. When "kyungmaik" is cut the influence is interrupted between two "kyunghyuls," and between kyunghyul" and internal organs. Only the existence of "kyungmaik" ensures the transmission of such influence and the speed of its transmission is the same as that on the surface of the skin.

The thesis confirms that the structures of "kyunghyul" and "kyungmaik" above-mentioned are the substance of "kyungrak" in view of the effects of the acupunctural stimulation and in conductivity and bio-electrical features.

Proceeding from all this, Professor Kim Bong Han draws the following conclusion in his thesis:

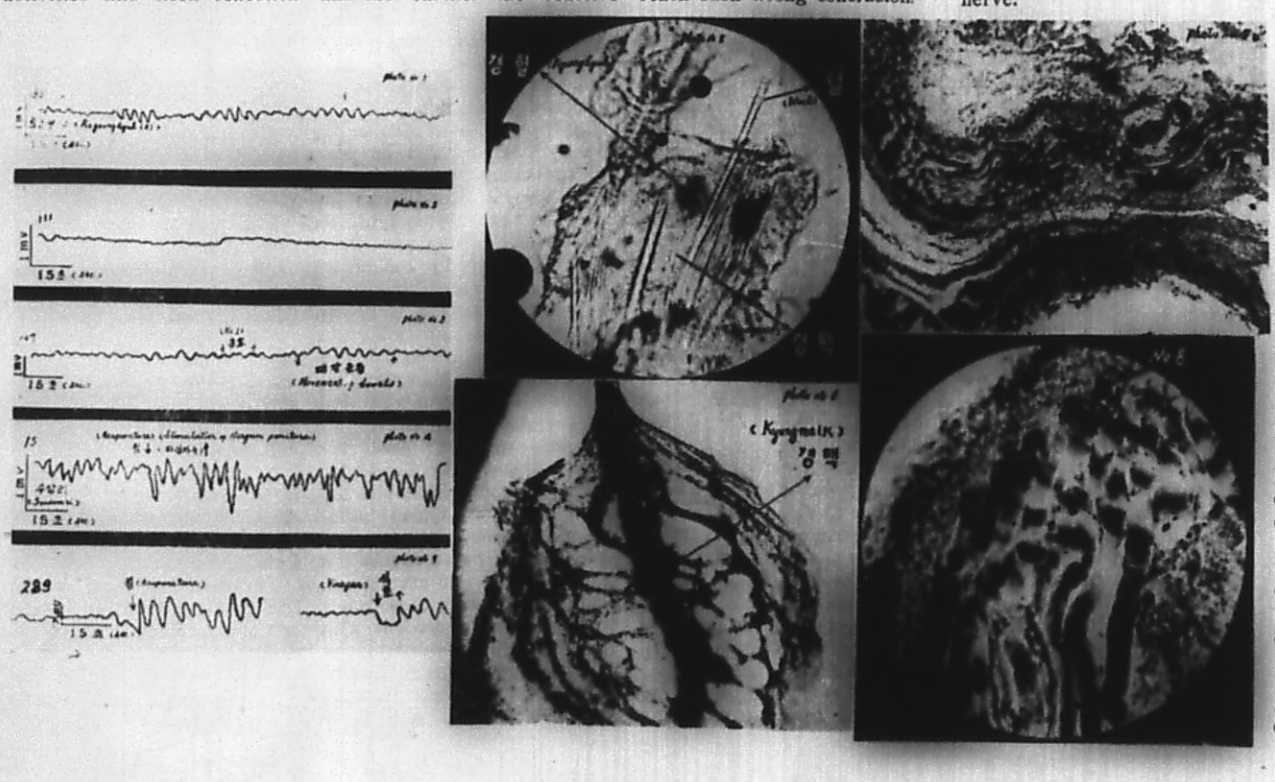
We have found the substance of "kyunghyul" and "kyungmaik" by initiating a new method.

The confirmed distribution of "kyunghyul" is the same in the main with the distribution indicated in the classics and more "kyunghyul" are located in other regions.

"Kyunghyul" consists of bundles of tubular structures and is definitely distinguished from the nervous system, blood-vessels and lymphatic system in its histological and physiological nature.

The structure discovered as the substance of "kyungrak" forms a new anatomical system hitherto unknown.

Professor Kim Bong Han, M.D., has made a fresh, great contribution to the development of biology and medical science by clarifying in the above-mentioned theory on the real being of "kyungrak", the bio-electrical nature of "kyungrak" and, on this basis, substantiating the objective existence of "kyungrak" and defining its form and functions by a new experimental method.



Anti-army Sentiments Grow in S.Korean Puppet Army

Anti-war, anti-army sentiments are growing higher among the soldiers of the South Korean puppet army who oppose the aggressive war policy of U.S. imperialism and hate the shameful life in the puppet army.

Such words as "We prefer peaceful unification to war," "I will never fire in battles" and "Let's run away!" are often heard among the soldiers of the puppet army.

Deserters are increasing in spite of the harsh suppression by the military fascist elements.

Some time ago, PFC. Kim Sang belonging to the 33rd division of the puppet army was detected by a "disciplinary officer" while running away in defiance of the tight watch. He shot the chasing "disciplinary officer" with the revolver and then killed himself.

On Jan. 5, according to South Korean paper Tong-a Ilbo, two puppet army soldiers committed suicide by taking poison in a hotel in Seoul. They left a testament cursing the South Korean society. Before killing themselves they had torn off the detestable marks of the puppet army such as "chevrons," "name plates" and "serial number plates."

The number of deserters reportedly stood at 50,000 right before the military coup. But now no figure is reported owing to the fascist censorship put up by the Pak Chung Hi hordes.

As of September last year, the conscription shirkers and the evaders of the "call for the service" numbered more than 93,000 and 68,000 respectively.

Such anti-war, anti-army sentiments among the rank-and-file soldiers of the puppet army are turning into a trend rejecting the order of the officers who are following the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi hordes, and the conflict and antagonism between superiors and subordinates are growing sharper.

Not infrequently subordinates kill their superiors. On August 3 last year, for instance, corporal Kim Dong Chul belonging to the 3,815th unit of the puppet army shot his direct superior with a carbine.

Thus, the order system in the puppet army is in utter confusion. It was not without reason that a Japanese journalist in Seoul called the South Korean puppet army an "army without ranks."

All these facts are indicative of the growing desire among the puppet army officers and men to shake off the shameful lot of cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

Such anti-war, anti-army sentiments among the puppet army-men and the South Korean youth are fully justifiable.

The puppet army soldiers carrying U.S.-made rifles are mostly from worker and peasant families. They are forced to oppose the ardent desire of the Korean people for the fatherland and train the guns on their compatriots for the benefit of U.S. imperialism. Also they are forced to become slaves of U.S. imperialism. No wonder a France Soir correspondent said, "They are slaves."

The soldiers who fall out of the favour of their superiors are beaten, locked up and subjected to inhuman torture such as "atomic bombing" and "rabbit jumping" which far surpass the inhuman torture in the Japanese fascist army.

They always go hungry. They are given scanty coarse grain and salt soup. They call it "nylon soup." More than 30 per cent of the scanty rations are embezzled at that.

The anti-war, anti-army sentiments among the puppet army soldiers come from their miserable life worse than slavery. Such situation throws U.S. imperialism and Pak Chung Hi bandits into a state of uneasiness. Much upset, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi hordes are seeking to iron out the situation with deception and suppression.

But the anti-war, anti-army sentiments among the puppet army soldiers reflect the national conscience opposing to become colonial slaves of U.S. imperialism and aspiring after the peaceful unification of the country. No force on earth can suppress this desire.

South Korean Demobbed in Dire Plight

TAEGU, Feb. 5 (Ryungnam Ilbo)—South Korean daily Ryungnam Ilbo recently reported about the tragic plight of demobbed soldier Huh Yung Soo from Masan in South Kyungsang Province.

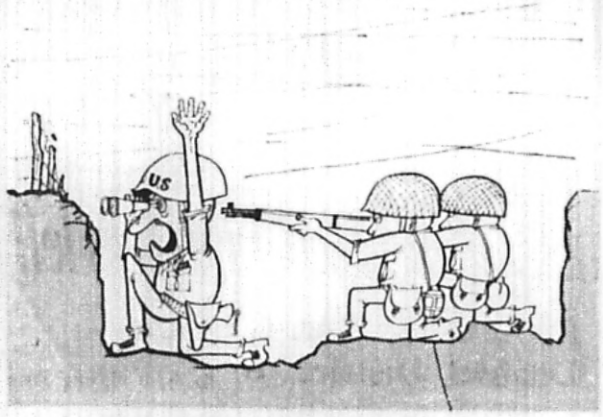
He has been hovering between life and death for three years as an unemployed since he was demobilized from the puppet army. As a last resort, he had to sell his blood 39 times in four months. He sold blood once in every three days until his face turned ash pale and his body was reduced to mere skin and bones, said the above paper.

Under the heading "I will die," South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo conveyed of late the wretched lot of ex-serviceman Yoon Jai Hoo. Unable to find a job, he attempted to commit suicide, but was rescued by a passer-by.

According to a report of South Korean daily Tong-a Ilbo, another demobbed Han Sang Won attempted to commit suicide by taking poison together with his three family members, after wandering about the Seoul streets in vain in quest of a means of livelihood.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi blackguards are talking much about the "employment" and "relief" of the demobbed soldiers.

But it is a sheer lie. Tong-a Ilbo described the "relief measures" promised by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys as "measures only in words."



Sight adjusted! Shoot at once!
— Che Jun —

"Juridical Feat" of S. Korean Military Fascist Regime

SEOUL, Feb. 10—The "Office of Justice" of the Pak Chung Hi military regime announced recently that it worked out 1,451 laws of all hues last year, describing them as a "great feat."

According to South Korean press reports, the number of evil laws cooked up by the Pak Chung Hi clique in the seven months of last year is many times greater than those drawn up by the Japanese imperialists in the 36 years before liberation plus all those framed up by the U.S. "military government" and the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun puppet governments in the 16 years following the August 15 Liberation.

This puts into shade even the Syngman Rhee clique, notorious for their fabrication of a host of evil laws including the "New State Security Law."

The military rogues are describing their frame-up of over 710,000 "criminal cases" and the punishment of millions of guiltless people as the "exploits of the administration of justice "and their forcible closure of more than 1,200 press organs as "merits of the administration of public information."

The brigandish nature of the Pak Chung Hi clique finds expression in the fact that most of their evil laws are more ferocious than the "Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace" made by the Japanese imperialists to strangle the Korean people, the "State Security Law" cooked up by Syngman Rhee for his lifetime "presidency" and the "Anti-communist Special Law" of Chang Myun.

However, the Pak Chung Hi clique should know that their unheard-of evil laws will pull the noose around their own neck.

History shows that the Japanese imperialists went to ruin while enforcing colonial rule over Korea with the "six codes" the Syngman Rhee clique were ousted by the people while enacting the "six codes" plus "jungle law" and "illegalty" and the Chang Myun clique fell while attempting to cook up two big evil laws.

It is only too clear that the fate of the Pak Chung Hi clique who are wielding 1,454 evil laws cannot be otherwise than that of their predecessors.

New Record of Trial Cases in South Korea

The South Korean courts of all levels put on trial last year more than 432,000 cases and settled over 371,000 cases out of them, more than 1,000 a day, according to news agency Tongyang Tongshin in Seoul.

Most of these cases were tried after the military fascists came to power in May last. The number of trials last year was more than twice as many as that in the record year under the Syngman Rhee rule.

This figure does not include numerous cases tried at military tribunes, but comprises criminal cases, cases for summary trial and juvenile delinquencies.

Keeping the martial law in force for 8 months, the Pak Chung Hi military fascists arrested South Korean people at random and put them on trials of all types, fabricating more than 400 evil laws such as "Anti-communist Law" and "Special Law on Extraordinary Criminals."

They have sentenced to capital punishment and heavy servitude those who advocated the peaceful unification and are punishing even people walking in groups on the charge of illegal assembly.

Koreans in Japan Strive for Fulfilment of Major Tasks

The Activists' Meeting held by Koreans in the Tokai District, Japan.

Immensely inspired by the new year greetings of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean citizens in Japan are vigorously striving for the fulfilment of the six major tasks set forth by the General Association of Koreans in Japan, according to "Chosun Shinbo," Korean paper published in Tokyo.

Last year, the Korean citizens in Japan held higher the banner of the Anti-U.S. National Salvation Struggle and expanded and strengthened the work of the united front in conformity with the situation, upholding the declaration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party for the peaceful unification of the country. They also scored great success in the defence of the democratic, national rights.

The tasks are, first of all, to strengthen and consolidate the ranks of the General Association and expand and develop the work of the united front for rallying still closer the entire Korean citizens in Japan around the Government of the Republic. It is one of the imortant tasks raised before the Korean citizens in Japan to strengthen the work of the united front to expedite the unification of the country and meet the approaching revolutionary situation.

It is also raised as an important task to strengthen the education of Korean younger generation in Japan in socialist patriotism, raise study results, establish an independent educational system by utilizing at maximum the material foundation of the existing educational installations and expand the ranks of students to 50,000. It is also an important task to strengthen the education in socialist patriotism and the revolutionary tradition of the Korean people among the masses, heighten the role of "Chosun Shinbo" as an agitator and organizer and double its circulation.

The task to further promote direct trade with the fatherland realized already at the close of last year and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan is also raised before the entire Koreans in Japan.

The struggle for implementing these tasks is connected with the fight against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

For the successful implementation of these tasks, the General Association of Koreans in Japan held a "Meeting of Activists in the Tokai District for the Implementation of the Major Tasks for 1962" in Nagoya on January 12 and meetings of active general association members in various parts of Japan around January 15.

After the "Meeting of Active Members of the Tokyo Headquarters of the General Association of Koreans in Japan" in Tokyo on January 14, the Korean citizens in Tokyo launched a united action for implementing the six major tasks.

CHUNGSAN RI SPIRIT AND CHUNGSAN RI WORK METHOD (1)

Two years have elapsed since Premier Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Chungsan ri and Kangsuh county.

Brief as the time was, we made a big stride in this period.

Today we are given to see clearly the fruit of the great change in the KWP work and in the guidance to the national economy, the change that has already been effected in the Chullima movement.

The Chungsan ri teachings are promised an even greater future than the past or present, because the Chungsan ri spirit and the Chungsan ri work method have the great power of effecting continued innovation and continued advance in all work throughout the whole course of the socialist construction.

1. Two Years Following the Chungsan Ri Teachings

1958-1959 was a historical turning period in which a radical change was effected in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country. The socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed in towns and countryside, the productive forces developed at an unusually high rate, production scale expanded rapidly and the political enthusiasm of the masses further heightened. Under the new circumstances we were confronted with the weighty tasks to fortify the victorious socialist system and make a new leap on the basis of the successes attained in the course of carrying out the five-year plan.

In party construction we were faced with the tasks to consolidate the brilliant results obtained in the struggle for ensuring the unity and solidarity of the party ranks and firmly establishing the party ideas, and to continue to enhance the guiding role of the party in socialist construction.

These new tasks that cropped up in the economic life of the country and in party building advanced the natural demand for radically improving the work system and work method in the party and state organs in conformity with the new circumstances. This presented itself as an acute question especially in the rural areas where the socialist transformation had been consumated in a brief span of time and the agricultural cooperatives merged with the *ri* as a unit.

All this indicated that "the old system and method of work adapted to scattered and spontaneous private economy had now become incompatible with the new conditions, in which a planned and organized socialist economy held sway, and the business level of our executives could not keep pace with the fast changing and developing reality." (Kim Il Sung)

The sagacity of Premier Kim Il Sung's guidance lay in grasping in good time such contradictions arising in the course of our socialist construction, while they were in the embryonic stage, and indicating all-round measures to solve them.

On the basis of systematic study of this question, Premier Kim Il Sung set a practical example for the thorough solution of the question for Chungsan ri and Kangsuh county and, further, for the whole country, by giving in the early part of February, 1960, guidance for 15 odd days to Chungsan ri—one knot in the rural areas.

Through the struggle for implementing the Chungsan ri teachings, a truly great change has been brought about in the political, economic and cultural life of our country and in the spiritual life of the people.

World-startling, tremendous achievements have been made through the enhancement of the level of the management of socialist economy including the planning work in all branches of the national economy.

In the field of rural economy, the newly-born agricultural cooperative system was consolidated further and its advantage given full play with the result that, in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions, over 3,800,000 tons of grain was harvested in 1960 and 4,830,000 tons of grain in 1961, over 27 per cent greater than in the previous year.

In the domain of industry, too, much reserves for the growth of production were tapped and a new upsurge was brought about in production thanks to the rapid rise of the equipment utility rate and the marked improvement of labour organization. The gross industrial output value increased by 16 per cent in 1960 as against 1959 and by 14 per cent in 1961 compared with 1960.

Radical switchover in the party work—this is the most valuable fruit yielded by the Chungsan ri spirit and Chungsan ri method.

In all branches of the national economy, the leading role of the party has been remarkably elevated, the cadre ranks and the strongholds of nuclei consolidated all the firmer and the vanguard role of the party members markedly enhanced in all units and at all posts. The party's will and party policy have penetrated through from top to bottom without a hitch and both high and low are forging ahead in one mind and in one will, thus bringing about continued innovation in work.

A new change is observed in the political-moral virtues of the people, too.

Prevailing among all the party members and working people is the spirit of comradely cooperation and unity to march as one toward socialism and communism, trusting and helping each other and educating and remoulding all people.

The Chungsan ri method has become a decisive momentum in transforming the Chullima work team movement as a collective innovation movement into the great school of communist education and in further deepening and developing the Chullima movement.

Underlying the Chungsan ri method is the revolutionary mass line of the Party. All the victories won in the struggle for carrying through the Chungsan ri method prove that the popular masses have accepted the mass line of the Party as their own and are embodying it in their actual life.

The Chungsan ri spirit and Chungsan ri method constitute, indeed, a powerful driving force in improving and strengthening the party work and further accelerating the great upsurge of socialist construction and a motive power in making all the country seethe with revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor.

2. Task and Method Set Forth in the Guidance to Chungsan Ri

The thorough implementation of the Chungsan ri spirit and Chungsan ri method is a firm guarantee for all the victories.

The Korean people have bigger and more difficult tasks ahead.

The Korean people must more thoroughly implement the Chunggsan ri spirit and Chungsan ri method as the volume of work grows and the task becomes complicated. For this, the Korean people must comprehend the clear distinction between the tasks set forth in the guidance to Chungsan ri and the Chungsan ri method.

In his on-the-spot guidance to Chungsan ri, Premier Kim Il Sung said about the economic tasks at that time:

"We stressed in Chungsan ri that since the cooperatives were merged and their scale became larger, the planning level of the cooperatives must be enhanced and efforts be concentrated on farming, work norm must be accurately set and the work days be correctly calculated, the material concern of the cooperative members must be stimulated by drawing on their self-conscious enthusiasm and strictly abiding by the socialist principle of distribution, and the work of the county party committees and county people's committees must be radically readjusted so that the county workers may directly go down to ri to organize and guide production."

Premier Kim Il Sung also put forth the tasks of pushing the political work ahead of all other works, strengthening the communist education among the party members and the working people and making all the party members and the masses active by giving them appropriate party assignments, strengthening the system of collective consulation in the party committees and raising the guiding level of the workers.

The tasks set forth in the Chungsan ri teachings constituted a concrete measure for improving the party and state work and the management of socialist economy not only in Chungsan ri but in all other rural villages throughout the country at that time and, furthermore, in all domains of the national economy including industry, and they were basic problems to be solved without fail in the course in the development of our revolution.

Today these tasks are being successfully carried out in the party work and in all spheres of the national economy thanks to the correct measures taken by the party.

At the same time, Premier Kim Il Sung set an example of the Marxist-Leninist guiding method during the on-the-spot guidance in Chungsan ri.

At the present historical juncture in our country, the Chungsan ri method, a Marxist-Leninist method applied to the party and state work and the management of socialist economy, is a guiding principle which

The Korean people must indispensably abide by and apply in setting all questions throughout the whole course of socialist construction and is a powerful weapon in the hands f the Party.

The Chungsan ri method is the Marxist-Leninist work method inherent in the Party embodying the reality of today and enriching the party work method and the mass work method formed in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's.

This is something which is immeasurably precious for us.

(To be continued)

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

In A Dense Forest of the Donhwa District (6)

by Kim Myung Hwa

(Continued)

Stretching the bowl to me which was still in his hands, he would not bring it to his mouth and insisted so strongly on sharing it with me that I did not know what to do.

I said, "Don't worry about me. I'm not ill, so I am sure I can manage anyhow.... I can eat grass like that over there." I said this in Chinese in such a low voice that he could hardly hear it.

He pretended not to have heard me. We were sitting for a long while in silence, with the bowl placed between us. Bilokade had emptied just half the soup and neither of us wanted to touch it.

This silence was broken by Bilokade, as he tearfully took up the bowl at last and emptied it.

We lived in the forest for two months and 17 days...77 days. It is rather difficult to find words here to have you understood all the experience we had gone through during the period. So, I hope that I may be allowed to finish this story by telling the rest briefly.

That day I was walking up and down the mountains as usual to gather eatable young shoots of grass. It was already around April. Suddenly a strange noise reached my ears from below the mountain. I was all attention to it. I heard murmurs coming from below the mountain. And then I heard someone clapping wood. Some idea flashed across my mind. I could hardly pick up two pieces of dry wood and clapped them. This was a counter-sign of partisans. Then an excited voice came from below the mountain: "Mother Myung Hwa!" Soon someone came up the mountain hurriedly. The moment I identified him I lost my senses.

He was our regimental commander. Presently comrades of the regiment came running to me. The regiment I longed to meet for as long as 77 days came back again at last to the dense forest of Donhwa to meet me and Bilokade.

During that period the regiment had to undergo countless, undescribable difficulties. Almost everyday it had to fight the enemy and make a surprise attack on enemy's barracks. It had to go through even fire and water to get weapons and food, and had to sacrifice its finest sons and daughters for the victory of revolution. But the regiment, in spite of the difficulties it had to overcome, didn't forget even for a moment this forest of Donhwa.

Some kinds of the Medical Instruments (above) and tablewares (below) used in the thirties by Korean partisans

The regimental commander said to me, holding my hands: "I never doubted that you would do this! I was always confident you would survive like this!"

Then, Bilokade, who stood beside the commander, exclaimed in a choking voice: "Comrade Commander! I can never forget Mother Myung Hwa! Never!"

(The End)

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